

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
&c., &c., &c.

The Paris Terms of the 16th inst. publishes a letter

Austria in Venetia. The correspondent further stated that in reply to his questions if there were any other cardinals having similar views, Cardinal Andrea said, "I believe there are five or six." Letters from Rome state

packed on the 16th inst., and thus a most important step forward was taken in the means of providing a telegraphic communication between England and America. Her Majesty's ship Amethyst, an old sailing corvette, which

She held a coil of two hundred and seventy-nine miles of the cable, and was duly towed down to the Medway where she will be laid alongside the Great Eastern, to deliver up this first instalment of the Atlantic cable.

It is expected that the inauguration of the Wilson statue will take place at Edinburg next month, and that the statue of Allan Ramsay will be inaugurated along with it. Both statues are from the hand of Mr. John Smellie. The Wilson statue will be seated in East Princes Street.

M. Renan, on his route to Syria and Asia Minor, landed at Alexandria, whence he was induced to go on to Cairo to visit his friend, M. Mariette, to whom the Viceroy has

gave him the kindest welcome, and, wishing him to make Egypt a portion of the field of his Biblical investigations, he has placed at his disposal a steambot to ascend the Nile. M. and Madame Héran will during their stay in

The *Haute* of Turin publishes a letter from San Nican

shocks of earthquake have been daily felt there, that all the houses are in a ruinous condition, that several have fallen in, and that the people are gradually emigrating from the town. To this phenomenon are now added

The Duchess de Chartres gave birth to a daughter, the youngest grandchild of the last French King. The queen

The adopted son of the Marquis de Lavalette (M. Weller de Lavalette) is reported to have sent a challenge to the Duke de Bellune, formerly Secretary of Embassy at Rome, but who resigned the diplomatic service for ultra-

bered, wrote very strong despatches to M. Thouvenel re-
presenting the hopelessness of attempting to negotiate
with Rome) of being an agent of "Piedmontese maneu-
vres." It is said that the Duke of Bellune declines a

Count Sepel, Minister and Secretary of State to the reigning Duke of Coburg, and who is eighty years of age, is about to be married to a young lady who has seen bu

ball of the Tailories in a dress of new manufacture, a pattern of which was sent by a maker at Lyons, and which has had immense success. It is made of silk and silver, the reflections of which are so splendid and the shades a

The steamship Washington, which was to have left Harro on the 11th inst., we are informed, was detained on account of an imperfection having been discovered in a

prudently decided to displace at once rather than run any risk. The Lafayette, of the same line, will leave Havre on the 3th of February, and the Washington on the 8th of March.

PARIS, Jan. 17, 1863.
*Seneca to be Made a French Province—More Episcopal
 Protestants—The Emperor's Life of Caesar—The American
 Legation—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Frederic Thistle*

more plainly developed. It is stated in political circles, and is generally believed, that orders have been sent to Marshal Bazaine to occupy the province of Sonora in the name of France, and that this portion of Mexico shall be

shall be paid up. Once taken possession of by France, you can rest assured that Sonora will not be voluntarily abandoned. The Emperor has long had his eye upon this rich province.

Count Raoul de Bonifon was encouraged by M. Dillon, then French Consul at San Francisco, until it was

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ates and to produce a revolution in the political relations of Germany, from which Austria would be the greatest loser.

As the mission of Prince Frederick Charles to a non-official nature, it is difficult to say what offers he is empowered to make to the Austrian Cabinet. If rumor may be trusted, however, he is to propose an agreement between the two governments on the following bases:—The duchy of Lauenburg to be incorporated with Prussia, conformably to the desire expressed by the Prussian Government; the duchy of Schleswig and Holstein to be sequestered until the claims of the contending parties to the succession are decided upon; their future sovereignty, whether they may be, to continue as that territory; the duchy of Schleswig and Holstein to be restored to the administration of the Prussian Government in 1848; the military and international affairs of the duchies to be confided to the administration of Prussia; Schleswig to be a federal territory, the Prussian Government, the harbor of Kiel to be declared a Prussian naval station. In return for these concessions Prussia undertakes the immediate reimbursement of Austria for the war expenses, which are subsequently to be paid by annual payments by the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig. This, of course, would be anything but an equivalent for the advantages accruing to Prussia, and it is added, therefore, that the Prussian Government is engaged to guarantee for the guarantee of their respective dominions, promising to assist each other, in case of attack, with all the material and moral forces at their disposal. Such a guarantee will the Cabinet of Vienna have been aiming at ever since the Italian war, it was given by Prussia during the Oriental difficulty, but lapsed with the treaty

in the wrong, and that the government of the United States is just as guilty of complicity in the wrong, if Mr. Seward is obliged to cut the link; but in following in the footsteps, he is careful to imitate the example of his prototype, our Ancient Pistol. He sits, and sips his wine.

[From the London Times, Jan. 18.]

Here, then, is the end of this little affair; for we can scarcely doubt that Brazil will declare herself satisfied, and, as good a grace as she can tender. It is due to the American public to recall that Mr. Seward's disavowal and condemnation of the capture was anticipated by the most enlightened part of the New York press, and the disavowal of designating the Florida a pirate, only because she had burned her prize at sea, was exposed with great force and fairness. Nor are we disposed to do her too much upon Mr. Seward for qualifying his apology with a caveat on the authority of receiving it in neutral ports. All governments, but especially republican governments, should be judged by their acts rather than by their words. The former represent their collective national policy, the latter have only one other object than to gratify some party at home. We need not take offence at anything which Mr. Gessius Clay may say in General Dade's defence, or even at Mr. Seward's conduct against Lord Warradale and his co-defendants, so long as the Federal government will continue to reason in such cases of dispute and is supported by a majority of the country.

At the same time, we cannot think consistent with national dignity that such effusions as Mr. Webb's letter to the Brazilian government should be allowed to

tion; but the main reason was, beyond a doubt, that Spain was moving inevitably and hopelessly towards ruin. It may well be imagined that it does not take a little to frighten Spanish politicians in this respect. People who by nature and habit are inclined to misanthropy and jealously suspect the intentions of their neighbor, and who are prone to believe that their neighbor will do them wrong, are alarmed at the prospect of not being able to pay its debts. As long as Castilian profit and glory could be extended from the purses of foreigners, to the millions would have thought of giving up a single national luxury in the shape of expending armaments and romantic expeditions—much less of resigning the offices. But there is a point at which the most extreme government must yield. If a man who can contemplate a ruined creditor with perfect calmness is rather shaken at the prospect of having to money himself. This is Spain's case. The nation has exhausted its credit, and its most capable men know that it must retreat. It is not a matter of choice but of necessity. By desperate expedients, by plunging into debt when it is possible to do so, and by placing fresh imports on an overburdened nation, the pleasures of aggression on foreign nations have been pursued for a few years longer. But this course has exhausted the treasury and now the nation is left with no resources left. In short, the extravagance of the last few years and that less wise but mainly bad course of the last century and model, the French

will appear about the middle of February. The paper, it is stated, has ordered the work to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the text himself.

There is a good deal of speculation in English literary circles as to the probable author of the French *Compendium Vie de Goethe*. It is said that several eminent names have been made from London to Paris to apply for the position, but that up to the present moment no appointment has been made. The day of publication for the first volume is fixed for the 10th of next month, and, as it is the Emperor's wish that it should appear simultaneously in French, German and English, there is not much time left for the task. M. Fournier, Conservateur of the Library at the Louvre, has done the German translation. Volume one will be devoted to the biographic and archeologic description of Goethe's career in Gail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

—In reference to the announcement made in the Times of this morning, viz, as the publisher's appointed authority, beg to state that the first volume of the *Goethe's work* will be ready for issue by the end of January. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

CANNELL, PRINTER & GALVYN,
14, DELAIE SQUARE YARD, LUDGATE HILL, E. C., Jan. 17.

ART NEWS FROM PARIS.

—GRENOUTH'S REST OF MR. BAYTON—SERIOUS ILLNESS OF WALLACE, THE COMPOSER.
[From Paris Letter, Jan. 26.]

yesterday visited the studio of Mr. Grenouh, the

BESPIRATOR.
The charge will be three dollars. When thoroughly examined, one must expect to see both true mumps and measles. The Bespirator will cure even in the advanced stages. Consumption, emphysema and dyspepsia, which is generally the forerunner of consumption, are cured by the use of Beasdale's Maudslayi Pills.
Persons, as they enter Dr. Schenck's rooms, receive a giving from the number of their turn. Persons so far as to be obliged to come in carriages will receive aid at once.
Prescriptions for the Pulmonic Syrup and Sassafras Tonic, \$1 bottle; \$7 to the half dozen; and two bottles of Syringone of Tonic for \$17. Maudslayi Pills, 25 cents per box up to the medicine always kept for sale at the 2nd room, No Bond street.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTHING DOES NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE GRAVE.
Fancy Dress Carnival and Illumination, on Wednesday, February 1, at Sylvan Lake, foot of Seventh street, taken.

BEWARD-LORST, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING \$3, three one hundred dollar bills, also one hundred dollars in twenties and small bills, and some gold coins, found in California, recently by Edmund and Louisa Mallie of London, signed by Nicholas Lorst, for 1861. The book was lost after the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and was found by the late Secretary, Jan. 28, 1863. Applies Mr. Joseph Hall, United States Attorney's Office, Chambers street.